

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4319

To continue the current prohibition of military relations with and assistance for the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that certain conditions with respect to East Timor are being met.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 2000

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEYGAND, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To continue the current prohibition of military relations with and assistance for the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that certain conditions with respect to East Timor are being met.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “East Timor Repatri-
5 ation and Security Act of 2000”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) An estimated 100,000 East Timorese refu-
4 gees remain in West Timor, where they fled or were
5 forcibly driven by militia and members of the armed
6 forces of the Republic of Indonesia following the
7 United Nations sponsored popular consultation of
8 August 30, 1999, in which 78.5 percent of East
9 Timor's population voted for independence from In-
10 donesia.

11 (2) Many of the East Timorese refugees in
12 West Timor would like to return to East Timor but
13 have been prevented from doing so by militia forces
14 operating with the cooperation of Indonesian army
15 elements.

16 (3) Hundreds of the refugees in West Timor
17 have died from preventable illnesses while many
18 thousands continue to live in a state of danger, un-
19 certainty and severe threats, including that of forced
20 resettlement to other areas of Indonesia.

21 (4) Elements of the Indonesian army have at-
22 tempted to infiltrate armed militia members into
23 East Timor, and reportedly have planned a militia
24 invasion of East Timor.

1 (5) Border attacks by militia groups remain a
2 threat to peace and stability in the region and to
3 international peacekeeping forces.

4 (6) Much of East Timor's infrastructure was
5 destroyed in the violence of 1999 and remains to be
6 rebuilt.

7 (7) An estimated 100,000 to 200,000 of East
8 Timor's original population of less than 700,000
9 perished from the combined effects of Indonesia's
10 occupation of East Timor before the violence of
11 1999.

12 (8) Thousands of East Timorese were killed in
13 violence perpetrated by Indonesian army elements
14 and militia in 1999.

15 (9) The prospects for justice for the victims of
16 the violence of 1999 remain unclear.

17 (10) An estimated 80 percent of East Timor's
18 population remains unemployed and East Timor's
19 Nobel Prize winning Catholic Bishop, Carlos
20 Ximenes Belo, has made a plea on their behalf.

21 (11) United States funds have been committed
22 to efforts by the United Nations and the efforts of
23 others to rebuild East Timor.

24 (12) Communications and logistical units of the
25 United States Armed Forces have formed part of

1 the international peacekeeping forces that entered
2 East Timor in 1999.

3 (13) The reform government of Indonesia, led
4 by President Abdurrahman Wahid and Vice Presi-
5 dent Megawati Sukarnoputri, has made good faith
6 commitments to end Indonesian military support for
7 militias and to establish a fair and transparent
8 mechanism to bring to justice the perpetrators of
9 gross human rights violations in East Timor and
10 elsewhere, but the efforts of the elected leadership of
11 Indonesia have thus far been resisted, and in some
12 cases actively disobeyed, by elements in the military
13 and in the bureaucracy.

14 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**

15 It is the sense of the Congress that the United States
16 Government should utilize all diplomatic and economic
17 means to press for—

18 (1) the safe repatriation to East Timor of all
19 East Timorese in West Timor and elsewhere who
20 wish to return to East Timor;

21 (2) an end to border incidents and infiltration
22 of militias and an end to any other violent actions
23 by militias and the armed forces of the Republic of
24 Indonesia against the people or territory of East
25 Timor;

1 (3) processes leading to justice for the victims
2 of the 1999 violence in East Timor;

3 (4) rapid reconstruction of East Timor, making
4 maximum use of local personnel; and

5 (5) a significant increase in employment for
6 East Timorese in all internationally-sponsored recon-
7 struction and United Nations efforts relating to
8 East Timor.

9 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON MILITARY RELATIONS AND AS-**
10 **SISTANCE TO THE ARMED FORCES OF INDO-**
11 **NESIA.**

12 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, United
13 States military relations with, and military assistance for,
14 the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia suspended
15 by the President pursuant to the directive of the President
16 issued on September 9, 1999, may not be resumed until
17 the President determines and certifies to the Congress
18 that the Government of Indonesia provides for the terri-
19 torial integrity of East Timor, the security of refugees and
20 the safety of the East Timor population, and has brought
21 to justice those individuals who have committed murder,
22 rape, torture, and other crimes against humanity in East
23 Timor and elsewhere.

1 **SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES**
2 **ASSISTING THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE-**
3 **KEEPING OPERATION IN EAST TIMOR.**

4 The Congress recognizes and salutes those members
5 of the United States Armed Forces who have assisted the
6 international peacekeeping operation in East Timor.

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